

Black letters are mainly descriptions of patterns.

Blue letters are descriptions of polar caps and clouds.

Brown letters are the description about dust.

Red is a special note.

2022年10月11日 (2022, Oct. 11)

Jean Jacques Poupeau は Argyre (30W,-50) に明るいダストの雲を記録した。この部分から Noachis (335W~10W,-25~-30) 北部まで直線的にダストの縁がのびている。Argyre (30W,-50) の北は Mare Erythraeum の暗部があり、普段から暗部と明部の境目に当たる。この境目に当たる線とダストの境界が同じところになることは偶然とは思にくい。この境界付近は、地形的な特徴はなく、風が影響を与えていると思われる。他のヨーロッパの観測者もこの様子を記録している。



アメリカでは Mare Sirenum (140W~170W,-30) 付近が観測したが、南縁にダストの縁を記録した。極域に入りこんだダストは、反対側の半球には進めていない。しかし、報告されてきた画像を見ると Mare Sirenum (140W~170W,-30) の東側は、Solis Lacus (W90;-28) 南部を回り込んだダストが認められ、西に進んだダストストームが、この付近まで到達している様子が記録されている。

Image 2022, Oct. 11 11h10m UT Ls=320°

Thomas E. Williamson

Jean Jacques Poupeau recorded a bright dust cloud at Argyre (30W,-50). A dust rim extends linearly from this part to the northern part of Noachis (335W~10W, -25~-30). To the north of Argyre (30W,-50) is the dark part of Mare Erythraeum, which usually marks the boundary between the dark and bright parts. It is hard to think that it is a coincidence that the line corresponding to this boundary and the dust boundary are at the same place. There are no topographical features in the vicinity of this boundary, and it is thought that the wind affects it. Other European observers have also recorded this phenomenon.

In the USA, we observed near Mare Sirenum (140W~170W,-30), but recorded a dust edge at the southern edge. Dust that has entered the polar regions has not made its way to the opposite hemisphere. However, according to the reported images, on the east side of Mare Sirenum (140W~170W,-30), the dust that rolled around the southern part of Solis Lacus (W90;-28) was recognized, and the dust storm that advanced to the west was It is recorded how it reached this vicinity.

(by 6 observations; reported by Makoto Adachi)